What Is Claimed Is:

1. A method for identifying an individual who has an altered risk for developing stenosis, comprising detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in any one of the nucleotide sequences of SEQ ID NOS:1-697 and 1395-67,771 in said individual's nucleic acids, wherein the presence of the SNP is correlated with an altered risk for stenosis in said individual.

2. The method of claim 1 in which the altered risk is an increased risk.

3. The method of claim 2 in which said individual has stenosis.

4. The method of claim 1 in which the altered risk is a decreased risk.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the SNP is selected from the group consisting of the SNPs set forth in Tables 6 and 7.

6. The method of claim 1 in which detection is carried out by a process selected from the group consisting of: allele-specific probe hybridization, allele-specific primer extension, allele-specific amplification, sequencing, 5' nuclease digestion, molecular beacon assay, oligonucleotide ligation assay, size analysis, and single-stranded conformation polymorphism.

7. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising at least 8 contiguous nucleotides wherein one of the nucleotides is a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) selected from any one of the nucleotide sequences in SEQ ID NOS:1-697 and 1395-67,771, or a complement thereof.

8. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 7, wherein the SNP is selected from the group consisting of the SNPs set forth in Tables 3 and 4.

9. An isolated nucleic acid molecule that encodes any one of the amino acid sequences in SEQ ID NOS:698-1394.

10. An isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:698-1394.

11. An antibody that specifically binds to a polypeptide of claim 10, or an antigen-binding fragment thereof.

12. The antibody of claim 11 in which the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

13. An amplified polynucleotide containing a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) selected from any one of the nucleotide sequences of SEQ ID NOS:1-697 and 1395-67,771, or a complement thereof, wherein the amplified polynucleotide is between about 16 and about 1,000 nucleotides in length.

14. The amplified polynucleotide of claim 13 in which the nucleotide sequence comprises any one of the nucleotide sequences of SEQ ID NOS:1-697 and 1395-67,771.

15. An isolated polynucleotide which specifically hybridizes to a nucleic acid molecule containing a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in any one of the nucleotide sequences in SEQ ID NOS:1-697 and 1395-67,771.

16. The polynucleotide of claim 15 which is 8-70 nucleotides in length.

17. The polynucleotide of claim 15 which is an allele-specific probe.

18. The polynucleotide of claim 15 which is an allele-specific primer.

19. The polynucleotide of claim 15, wherein the polynucleotide comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of the primer sequences set forth in Table 5 (SEQ ID NOS:67,772-68,533).

20. A kit for detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in a nucleic acid, comprising the polynucleotide of claim15, a buffer, and an enzyme.

21. A method of detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in a nucleic acid molecule, comprising contacting a test sample with a reagent which specifically hybridizes to a SNP in any one of the nucleotide sequences of SEQ ID NOS:1-697 and 1395-67,771 under stringent hybridization conditions, and detecting the formation of a hybridized duplex.

22. The method of claim 21 in which detection is carried out by a process selected from the group consisting of: allele-specific probe hybridization, allele-specific primer extension, allele-specific amplification, sequencing, 5' nuclease digestion, molecular beacon assay, oligonucleotide ligation assay, size analysis, and single-stranded conformation polymorphism.

23. A method of detecting a variant polypeptide, comprising contacting a reagent with a variant polypeptide encoded by a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in any one of the nucleotide sequences of SEQ ID NOS:1-697 and 1395-67,771 in a test sample, and detecting the binding of the reagent to the polypeptide.

24. A method for identifying an agent useful in therapeutically or prophylactically treating stenosis, comprising contacting the polypeptide of claim 10 with a candidate agent under conditions suitable to allow formation of a binding complex between the polypeptide and the candidate agent, and detecting the formation of the binding complex, wherein the presence of the complex identifies said agent.